### THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

MPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Deplorable Condition of the Government Finances.

Warlike Measures of the Republicans.

INCREASE OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

DEBATE ON THE CRISIS IN THE SENATE.

Speech of Senator Green on the Secession Question.

Proceedings of the Committee of the Peace Convention.

#### THE SOUTHERN CONCRESS.

The New Government Assumes Charge of the Question Relative to the Public Property.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON: DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE GOVERN-

MENT FINANCES. the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Sherman, Chairman

The following is the bill which Mr. Sherman ineffectual

by endeavored to introduce:—
Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to accept from any State a goarantee of any stock of the United States which may be hereafter issued, to the amount of public money deposited with such state for sate keeping, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the deposit of the public money," approved 23d of June, 1836, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construen to affect the provise of the act entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposit with the Eates," approved October 3, 1837, requiring the three previous instalments to remain with the States unit otherwise directed by Congress; and provided, further, that such guarantee shall in no even be construed or enforced as imp-sing such deposits beyond the obligations now existing by law.

### THE PEACE CONVENTION.

Wassington, Feb. 12, 1861. members of the Convention not on the committee took to the two houses of Congress, and labored with the mem. speech of Senator Green, who pitched into Virginia for disappointing the immediate secession by her recent vote

demned, for the fanatical policy in appointing all ultra toobtedly retard and possibly defeat any adjustment. bours to-day, but made little progress. The Commissioners from Maine, who arrived yesterday, desired to understand

would ere this have come to an unanimous agreement apon a plan of nettlement. But the New England States

and are still retarding action. It may, therefore, be two or three days before the committee will be able to re-As singular as it may appear, the republican portion of the New York Communicationers are the most rabid and un-compromising of any that are in the Convention. They

ought to be, in order to represent fairly the State, the

The following letter has been addressed to the chair-

man of the committee:—

New York, Feb. 11, 1861.

My Dear Srs—I have this morning read, with the greatest satisfication, the resolutions proposed by you for the acception of the Peace Convention, Phylare everything necessary to the sectioment of our difficulties, and from which you ought not to sworve. To the South it will be idle to offer anything less Southern, while in the North they present the question so distinct and clear and conclusive that the conservative portion of our community will be caubled to raily in the assupport everywhere. Would it not be well, should you find a certainty of your being voted down, to signify that, should such results take places, then you will propose the adoption of the provisional government of the Southern Confederate States as your final offert at reconciliation. In my judgment, the Southern States have acted with sandled intelligence, for while they have made full preparation to suntain their position they have left the door wade open for reconstruction, an event most devoutly to be prayed for, not to be triffed with. The fanaticism of the North has exhibited the strongest evidences of insanty. Bunded to their own interests they have brough the country they respressent to the verge of a torque war, the inevitable consequence of trantics with European powers, whereby the south are to be main tested in their confederative character. The supply of cotton is indusposable to Europe, it must be had, set the cost to what it may, and when the first sep be taken to that direction the future may be equily foreson. With much regard, I have the honor to remain your obsdient person.

ALEX, HaMillon.

In the Senate to-day the Naval Appropriation bill passed, with the amendment appropriating twelve hunsteamers of war. The vote in favor of the amendment was large, notwithstanding the enslaught upon it by

Mr. Reynolds, from the Select Committee on the Presi dent's Special Message on the state of the country, will report back the bill referred to them authorizing and empowering the President to recapture the forts, navy yards States, and Mr. Reynolds will support the measure in a

n course of preparation, and will soon be made. In one of these reports another member of the Cabinet, who has not of late figured much, will find himself occupying a

States, with ordnance stores therein, including gun-powder for the service of the fortifications of the Gulf, Colonel Craig of the Ordnance Bureau, through the Secretary of War, has asked the House for an additional appropriation for the armament of the fortications, including the purchase of gunpowder, of \$100,000, and an equal amount for ordnance and ordnance supplies.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1861. Mr. Morris has to-day made his report from the Select were unanimous. The House listened attentively to the reading of it. The disclosures it makes is the subject of

The fact that grand receptions are going on to-night at the President's and Judge Douglas' does not lessen the noon by the reading of the report on the abstraction of the Indian bonds. It is the topic of conversation in nearat the developements. They account in a great measure for the subsequent desperate proceedings of some of the

The opponents of the Tariff bill are making considera ble headway against that outrageous measure. They are showing it up in all its naked deformity, and the republlicaus in both houses are becoming alarmed. The com-mittee from the New York Chamber of Commerce, headed by Mr. Opdyke, are accomplishing all that they could possibly desire. The friends of the bill express a willing-

ess to mollify it to suit their wishes. The committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade arrived here this evening, and have already entered actively on the labor of promoting the passage of the Tariff bill, which is expected to be taken up in the Senate

at the Capitol to-morrow when the electoral vote is counted in the presence of the two houses. Fleven hundred regular troops are now in the city, and will be on duty from sunrise until sunset. All the employes of the Capitol, including the police

early to-morrow morning, to look over the crowd that votes for President and Vice President.

The Select Committee of Five despatched two of its to the conspiracy to seize the Capitol. While they were on the way to Annapolis the Governor was on a train for

the special order for Thursday next. There will be to put it through the House under the previous question The amount involved is several mi hoas. The present depleted state of the Treasury, if no other reason was urged, will defeat this claim. General Wool, who is now here, and who is familiar with this matter, can, if neces-

Harrisburg, states that the Judiciary Committee of the Pentsylvania Legislature had unanimously agreed to report in fayor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill. row, and would pass both houses in a few days.

In executive session of the Senate this evening, Assist-

strength, and the vote on confirming him will be very close. There was no vote taken to-day on his case. His friends succeeded in getting another trial on Thursday, when they hope to confirm bim.

Interior, has not yet been sent to the Senate, although the President has the consent of Mr. Greenwood to do so vacancy shall be filled; otherwise it is Mr. Green wood's express wish to remain where he is.

nouncing that Tennessee has gone forty thousand majority against secession, and it is probable that a conventhe North to concede something towards a settle the present difficulties.

an exploring expedition through some of the secoding states. He reports that the slarm in the rural regions is general, and families are flocking to the botels in the city, apprehensive of the to all up the ranks of the secoding armies has left some Colmel 8, also reports that negroes are secretly inquiring about the uses of Sharp's rifles, and that an agent of the company manufacturing them is in one of the Southern -tates making contracts with the authorities to dispose

received to night says:-

The resignation of Captain Rosseng, of Louisiana, has

There are good reasons for believing that Senators Meson and Hunter, of Virginia, will receive a polite inviplaces as representatives of the Old Dominion.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1861 On Saturday last Mr. Isindman, of Arkansas, offered the following resolution, which being objected to, was

ist, which led to the suspicion that somebody had been interfering to dissuade the people of his State from the exercise of their sovereign right to secode. A few in-quiries developed the fact that Superintendent Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, had been charged by the socesspeeches. As the census lists contain the names and

had been used for this purpose.
It appeared that over three hundred thousand copies of the successes of Mesarz Clemens, Ramilton, Millson, Gilmer, Morrison, Harris, Etheridge and Senator Andrew | States. Referred.

lina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Maryland, and that the work is Kennedy acknowledges to have superintended the work out of office hours, but cenies having used his official He is only exercising his rights of citizenship. A large room has been hired exclusively for this purpose, and

As soon as certain members of Congress were advised from home of the receipt by their con-stituents of these documents, they become highly indignant. Some of them called upon Mr. Kenand commanded him to cease sending the cents into their districts. Mr. Hindman, it is said, demanded of him a promise that he would refrain from sending Union documents into Arkansas. Mr. Kennedy refused to accede, stating that his propositions must be written, when Mr. Hindman declared he would hold Kennedy to personal account, and that he would soon hear from him in writing. He then wrote demandconduct whereof he had verbaily complained, and which he deemed an "intolerable impertinence, not to

yet, waiving such considerations, he would request him, in order to avoid misapprehensions, to put in writing

Mr. Hindman did not do so, but his resolution, refer-red to, was prebably intended to answer the object in

The following correspondence, showing the efforts of a portion of the Virginia delegation in this matter, is in

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge a communication from you, just received, which is in the following words, viz:—

nication from you, just received, which we work, viz:—

House of Representatives, 
Washington, Jan. 31, 1801.

J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of the Census:—
Sin—At our interview this morning you offered to reply in writing to such inquiries as we might desire to address to you, in regard to an alleged distribution of pull itsel speeches and to under its under the authority of your office. We present the questions on the next page, and request an early answer. 
Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

HOMAS S. BOCOCK,
M. R. H. GARNETT,
A. G. JENKINS.

going as well as the incoming. The band played "Away Down in Dixey" and closed with "Yankee Doodle."

### THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

#### The Congress of Southern Sovereignties at Mont-PIFTH DAY.

MONICOMERY, Ala., Feb. 8, 1861. The Congress met this merning at eleven o'clock. Prayer was offe ed by Rev. A. D. Peilicer, paster of St. Peter's Catholic church.

Mr. Hat made the following report -

Mr. Hill. made the following report:—

The committee te whom was referred the communication from the General Assembly of the State of Alaban a, reported the resolutions following, and recommended that they be adopted by the Congress:

Resolved, That this Congress accept the liberal offer of the General assembly of the citate of Alabama, to place at the disposal of this body the sum of \$500,000 as lean to the government of the confederacy now being formed.

Resolved, That this Congress place the highest appreciation upon this generous, patriotic and considerate action of the State of Alabama, and realize in it the zestions devotion of the people of that State to the cause of Southern independence.

Resolved, That the accretaries of this body be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

Mr. MEMERICA, at half-post eleven o'clock, moved that

Mr. MEMMINGER, at balf-past eleven o'clock, moved that

RIGHTH DAY. MONTGOMBEY, Ala., Feb. 12, 1861.

Louisiania Convention, cordially approving of Mesers. Davis and Stephens' designs for a seal and flag for the confederacy. Referred.

the several officers of customs be continued in office.

Affairs are requested to inquire into the propriety and necessity, as soon as the President 's inaugurated, of

Resolved, That this government takes under its charge the questions and difficulties now exusting between the sovereign States of this confederacy and the govern-ment of the United States, relating to the occupation of the forts, areanals, navy yards and other public estab-lshments; and the President of this Congress is directed to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the

#### THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12, 1861.
The Kentucky Legislature, without doing anything of a

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861. Mr. Wars, (rep.) of Ohio, presented petitions asking Congress to stand firm by the constitution and Union. Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Penn., presented petitions from

lution from the State of Minnesota. Ordered to be print

It showed them devoted to the Union, for which their ancestors fought.

Mr. Carriades, (opp.) of Ky., presented a petition, signed by 23,230 citizens of Massachusetts, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. He said he honored such peothe possession of members of both honore—
Control (W. W. W. and J. 1811.).

Corresponded Law the honor to acknowledge to communicate the control of the cont Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., said:—These petitions ask, s I understand it, for the passage of what is familiarly known as the Crittenden propositions. Their best apology for this petition is their ignorance of the character of those propositions. Had they known what they were

my time consistent was a state congress of the periodicies.

Mr. CRITINOUS said he supposed the signers of the periodic may be intelligent men. When he presented the propositions he presented them as a basis of peace; but why had not gentlemen offered to amend?

Mr. STANNES said he thought them wrong in every word and every line.

Mr. CRITINOUS—Had the gentleman no propositions to make?

Mr. STANNES said be had—the constitution as administered by Washington and our fathers.

make?

Mr. Susmist said be had—the constitution as administered by Washington and our fathers.

Mr. Chartesias:—Why did not be move that then?

Mr. Susmis said he had voted for the resolutions of the senator from New Hampshire, which expressed his idea.

The PRESIDENT announced that the hour for the special order had arrived.

The PRESIDENT announced that the hour for the special order had arrived.

A motion was made to postpone it.

Mr. Hazz, (rep.) of N. H., hoped not, as he thought the time for the practical business of the country should be attended to. He wanted the ayes and noes to know who the men were that come here to make speeches that do no possible good on earth.

Mr. Devolas, (opp.) of III.—If the Senator is so much opposed to speech making, he hoped that he would stop and let them vote. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hazz—I will say that this is the best speech I ever heard from the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas), because it was so short. (Laughter.)

Mr. The well is an interest in the trouble charged on the republican party. He wanted the responsibility placed where it belongs—on the corruption and imbedity, irresolution, if he might not say the compucity with treason itself on the part of a proligate power.

The special order was then postponed—yeas 23, nays 21.

Mr. Chritishier continued. He appealed to Senators.

The special order was then postponed—yeas 23, nays 21.

Mr. Chrittenoise continued. He appealed to Senators not to stand by platforms and let the Union perish. He said we were pleaged to stand by and preserve the Union. But all compromise seemed to be rejected. He believed that they must do something or the country could not be saved. He wished to practice every forebearance he could, but why do men come here and talk of business when the Union is in danger?

Mr. Suman said that the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenoien) was not aware of his own popularity in Massachusetts, and the willingness of the people to adopt any thing bearing his name, which they so much respect, when, if they had examined his propositions they would have rejected it. The Senator intimated, if he understood a right, that the Propositions were not applicable to business and that he did not consider that an examined point.

Mr. SCHWER and the Senator from Kentonsy may voor
for a proposition to print it.

Mr. Chittenens was understood to say if that amoudment was not acceptable be would second.

Mr Clark, (rep) of N. d., said be had voted not to
continue this discussion, and would cheerfully give way
if anything else should be taken up

Mr. Carrion moves that the subject be postponed till
next Monday. Adopted.

Passage of the Naval appropriation bill—speciel of
MR. Geren on the chais.

The Navy bill was taken up.

Mr. Geren, (opp.) of Mo, said the question was whether we should make an appropriation of twelve hundred thousand deliars to buils seven new steam sloope—over. At a time when the credit of the government is runed, and it could not pay private claims of a few deliars, it is then proposed to pay this large sum for war. Senators could vote a homestead bill to give homes to scround the and twenty millions of dollars to be. a radrovil, and now they come up and ask twelve hundred thousand deliars to build steamers to coerce States—not in the language of their eagle-eyed Senator from New York, but of the beliecose Senator whose voice is still for war. But they take of the enforcements of the laws. Every man says, enforce the laws and protect the public property. But what is public property. We have public property in Round Carolina. No, not one single particle. Fort Sunter this day is wrongfully he ld, and is an act of war against South Carolina. He admitted that it was built by the government, but he said it was built for the protection of the port of Charleston, and it was now frowing with guns against the port it was built to protect. The whole resolves itself to the question, has a State a right to secodo? and she had actually exercised the right. Individuals in a Stale, may commit treason, but whether a State can, is another question. The government was a multiple of units and a State comes in separate—a unit—and is an entirety. A county in a State is an integral part of a State and if she tried to break off it would be rebellion. But a State comes in by an act of voiltion, and can go out the same. Each State must judge for itself it she has reason for going out, and only the enlightened judgment of the world can punish a State. No State ever was coorced into the loin and could not be. South Carolina, He was treed of all these petitions for unite and is no entirely. A county in by an act of voiltion, and can go out the superiors of Rhett and Yancey are for unous, but he meant a union

#### House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, sent up a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the deplorable condition of his department, and suggesting a mode of relicf. In accordance with this, Mr. Sherman asked leave to in troduce from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill rantee of any stock which may be issued by the United States, to the amount of public money deposited with such State under the Distribution act.

Mr. Sugaran said if rehef was to be given the bill should be passed to day.

Mr. Carrett, (opp.) of Va., remarked, as ununimous concent was required, but should not be given while he was a member of this House.

Mr. Sramman sale he had performed his duty, though reluctantly, in reporting the bill.

Mr. Bark, (opp.) of N. Y., remarked that Mr. Garnett would break up the government and leave it without money.

The bill was not permitted by Mr. Garnett to be introduced.

THE REPORT ON THE INDIAN TRUST BOXES BORRERY.

Mr. MORRIS, (rep.) of Ill., made a report from the special committee on the Indian Trust bond abstraction. He

The Sprance said this could not be done, as the Pacific

The Speakers said this could not be done, as the Pacific Railroad bill must be first disposed of.

Mr. Monus said there was more in his report than there was in the Pacific Railroad bill, which proposed to take three millions out of the Treasury.

After noisy proceedings it was finally decided that the report abould be read. [The report in full is given in another part of to day's Herald.]

Mr. Pavor, (opp.) of Va., wiebed to know how many members of the committee concurred in the report.

SEVERAL VOICES—All of them.

Mr. Pavon said he understood differently.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Monus said he was perfectly willing to bring up the report at any time to suit the convenience of members.

COLLEGIONS AT SEA.

Mr. John Commans, (opp.) of N. Y., ineffectually endeavored to have passed a bill to enable the merchants, when their vessels are responsible under the act of 1851 for damages by reason of collision, to execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, in release of the vessels and of their personal liability. He will renew his effort on Monday.

their personal liability. He will renew his effort on Monday.

The Pacific Rainroad Hill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Pacific Rainroad bill.

Mr. Craris, (rep.) of lowa, said, many of the amendments are immaterial, and are repetitions of what was already in the bill; but there was one important amendment, namely, providing, in addition to the extreme southern and central roads, for a northern road. Those roads are so far apart that they will not be competitors as to local trade. He was willing to adopt this amendment. If anything was wrong in the bill, it could be corrected in the next Congress.

Mr Chard, (opp.) of Mo., ventured to say that under this bill no road would ever be built, as the Senate had proposed an improper route from the mouth of the Kassas river, by way of Fort Riley, thus enting off the central belt of States.

Mr. Faussworm, (rep.) of Ill., remarked that the Senate had made the bill more incongruous than it was before it left the House. No man could expect that the President would ign such a bill. It would be better to disagree with all the Senate's amendments, and agree on the bill through a committee of conference.

Mr. McClenaxo, (opp.) of Ill., agreed with Mr. Farnsworth, respectively and provider and providers are described as the bill and the provider of conference.

expect that the President would sign such a bill. It would be better to disagree with all the Senate's amendments, and agree on the bill through a committee of conference.

Mr. McChenand, (opp.) of Ill., agreed with Mr. Farnsworth, regarding the bill as of a legrolling and monstrous character, and not worthy of the approbation of the House. He wanted one road, and that should be central. Mr. Prives protested against this measure, for which there was no warrant in the constitution, and which contemplates the achievement of a most chimerical object. It involved an expenditure which no contrivance of mathematic progression could ascertain. Besides, the Treasury was bankrupt, and a mendicant on the credit of the States. He moved to lay all the Senate's amendments on the table, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Sickles, (opp.) of N. Y., replied by saying that for ten years past the scientific ability of the country has concentrated its attention on the practicability of the route. He would accept their demonstration of its feasibility, and stand on that against Mr. Pror's naked assertion, and the realroad will be built by American capital. The Pierce and Buchman administrations, the President of the Scuthern confederacy, and all parties for the last eight years, have declared in their platforms that the construction of the railroad was constitutional and practical. Why was there no credit, as referred to by the gentleman? Because the evils brought on the land had startled it from its equanimity? Kentucky and Tennessee have spoken, and the honored Commenwealth of Virginia had just spoken. Credit will be restored with revived energy, and restore the repose of the people and government.

Mr. Phyce wished to say, once for all, that Virginia has not pronounced for submission, but that in her aboundance of magnanimity and patriotism, she will make one more effort fur the preservation of the Union. Unless, however, justice and equality shall be secured to her, she will sever the bonds which now hold her to an oppressive associa

## THE GIGANTIC ROBBERY

INDIAN TRUST BONDS AT WASHINGTON.

Report Thereon of the Special Committee of Five to the House of Representatives.

John B. Floyd, Late Secretary of War, the Captain of the Forty Thieves.

#### ASTOUNDING FACTS AND TESTIMONY.

The Ignerance, Imbecility, Negligence, Corruption, Duplicky and Deliberate Rascallty of Floyd Pretty Clearly Made Out.

Godard Bailey a Mere Catspaw of the Ex-Secretary and His Chums.

The Government Involved in Losses and Liabilities Hard Upon Six Millions of Dollars.

# RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE;

tion of the House, adopted on the 24th day of December held by the government in trust for the Indian tribes also referred the communication of the Hon. John B. Fleyd, late Secretary of War, and the letter of the Hon. leave respectfully to

That, upon the day of their appointment, they repaired to the interior Department, and held an interview with the Hon. Jacob fhompson, then Secretary of said Department, and expressed to him their derire to enter upon the duty assigned them at as early a period as would comport with his convenience and be consistent with the public interest. Three days thereafter, and as soon as they were authorized to employ a stenegrapher, your committee organized, and have beloved to bring their investigation to an early termination with a dilgence that has been quickened by an appreciation of the grave character of the subject committed to them and of the interest felt by the House and by the country in its remarkable details.

It soon became evident that the mere abstraction of

secretain bonds from the interior bepartment, a lace comparison who took them, was an incident of minor importance in comparison with the transactions preceding and connected with that act, and your committee therefore considered it incumbert upon them to trace, as accurately and as thoroughly as possible, through the tertuous windings of vast and complicated interests and extensive though concealed roundentions, the motives and purposes and deeds of these who have been the parties to a during and unprecedented fraud upon one of the departments of the government. In view of the magnitude or the offens and the great loss involved, they have regarded themselves fully justified in pushing the investigation to the furthest limit of the authority vest, in them. The want of time rather than the lack of real has prevented them from obtaining all the information they desired; yedgenough has been aftertained to satisfy, in their opin on, the material inquiries with which they were charged by the House, as they think will appear from a section account of the evidence that has been adduced before them.

THE INDIAN TRUST BOADS.

count of the evidence that has been address owners them.

THE INDIAN TRUST BONDS.

By reference to the abstract marked "A," herewith transmitten, it will be seen that the government still holds State bonds and certifeates and United States stocks for certain Indian tribes, to the a nount of \$2,525,341 \$2. These bonds, as well as the \$70 abstracted, and one indian bond, handed to the Horn G. N. Fitch, and not returned by him to the fispertment, for reasens assigned in his correspondence with codard Railey, were purchasen from time to time, by authority of law, with the money of the homans, arona, from trenty stupilations. Originally they were in charge of the Indian Bureau while that bureau was come and with the Department of War, and romained in its custody after it became one of the bureaus of the laterior bepartment in 1849, and from teat time up to 1857. In that year the custody of the securities was transferred to the Secretary of the interior. The government, having the pariment in 1849, and from that time up to 1857. In that year the curisdey of the securities was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The government, having the bonds in its possession, was the trustee for the Indiana, who were the actual owners of them; and presuming that its agents have exercised ordinary diligence and care as their custodian, the question arises as to the extent of its liability for their loss. Your committee do not, however, propose to pursue that haquiry, as they cannot doubt that a great and maganimous government will not permit these who have committed themselves to its protection to be robbed by its officers or employes, without making prompt and ample compensation. Yet the disregard of these judiciary obligations would seem to aggravate the turpitude of the offender whose felonious hand could ride so sacred a trust. Such an set furnishes most metancholy evidence of the decay of public virtue, and will remain a blot upon our history and an indication of our downward cureer. In this respect it matters but little who was the transgressor. The fact of the commission of the act, at a moment when we thought we had reason to boast of our good faith and integrity, will remain fixed in the public mind, and be remembered as a dark offence when its guilty perpetrators have been long forgotten.